

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXI, No. 46

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, April 12th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress—
Sunday School, 2:00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.
Bible Class 11 a.m.
Social Plains 3 p.m.
Rev. A. J. L. B. A., Pastor

May Organise Council of Jobless

Regina, April 6.—A plan to link up unemployed of the three prairie provinces under one council received endorsement of the Regina Union of Unemployed at a meeting here Thursday evening, after it was outlined by J. F. Grant and F. C. Sketeler, of Saskatoon.

Purpose of the council is mainly to give the unemployed a better opportunity of personal representation at Ottawa and provincial government centres instead of sending numerous resolutions through the mails, it was said by the speakers.

Central unemployed bodies have already endorsed the plan, speakers said, and Alberta bodies will be approached. If Alberta enters, work will begin to line up all provinces similar to the Canadian Legion.

Considerable interest was evinced in town and the district in the broadcasts of Major C. H. Douglas of his addresses on the Douglas Plan of Social Economics. Interference of static and the fact that the broadcasts were over low energy stations was deplored. However, much of his talk was assimilated and gave food for thought to listeners in.

The levels of the reserves of many of the water undertakings in England are reported as having fallen to a low level for this time of the year. The government has been carefully

Golfers Organize for Season

A meeting of members of the Empress Golf Club was held in the hotel rotunda on Monday evening to arrange for the local programme for this season. Officers elected were: President, W. Rodd; captain, D. McEachern; sec. treas. McD. Watt. Committee: Con Dunlop, Dr. A. K. McNeill, J. Turner.

The matter of deciding on change of the course to west side of town was left in the hands of the committee. It is expected that there will be a good club membership this year.

In regard to changing the site of the course, it was argued that the land which would be used belonged to the town, was in Alberta, surface would allow for better lies of the ball, visitors fees would be legally collectable.

"While I was in Europe I saw a hole twenty feet long and ten feet wide."

Customer: "Won't you take off something for cash?"
Salesgirl: "Sir!"

Alberta Horses for Glasgow

Edmonton, Alta.—The Alberta Percheron Club has received an order from Glasgow for a shipment of Percherons to be used on the docks in that city. Clydesdale horses formerly supplied the motive power required on the Glasgow docks and then motors were used to replace the Clydesdales but the dock management is again returning to horse power.

C.C.F. Convention Kindly, Nominates Candidate

A very enthusiastic convention was held in Kindersley on April the 6th, to choose a candidate supporting the C.C.F.

A total of 165 delegates were entitled to register and 155 were in attendance. A large number of visitors were also present. These were given the privilege of asking questions or taking part in discussions. When nominations were called for in the afternoon session, five names were placed before the convention: Mr. Gordon, Kindersley; Mr. John. Knox, Kindersley; Mr. N. McCloskey, Edm.; Mr. Hantelman, Pato; Mr. Sherman, principal of the high school at Smiley.

Mr. McCloskey asked to have his name withdrawn. The other four allowed their names to stand and the vote was given five minutes to address the convention. It was evident from the way Mr. Hantelman's name was received, when put in nomination and when he appeared on the platform that he had a lot of friends present. This was proved when it was announced by the chairman that he had received the majority of the votes cast. The other three nominees asked the Convention to make the vote unanimous, and promised support.

Mr. Hantelman is a large and successful farmer. He specializes in pure seed grain and keeps a herd of pure-bred cattle. He had just returned from Saskatoon, where he had taken the team of boys who were the winners in the judging competition.

The hall was filled to capacity at night to hear Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell was in good form and spoke for two-and-a-half hours. He was easily heard all over the hall and kept the attention of the large audience at fever heat throughout. He commenced his address by saying, the condition of the times had got to the stage of "depression," giving a number of incidents in his personal experience in travelling around the country, to prove his point. He explained at length the platform as laid down by the C.C.F., spending much time in "making the land plunk." He made numerous good-natured sallies at the leaders and policies of the two old parties, which seemed to take well with the audience.

This was by far the best of the five conventions the writer has attended in Kindersley, and he has no hesitation at all in

Early Seeding of Crested Wheat Grass is Essential

If you want to be successful with crested wheat grass, it is important that the seed be sown shallow and early. These two points have been brought out very clearly in experiments conducted by the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory at Saskatoon, Sask. If the seed is put in too deeply it will not germinate. One half-inch is about right. Early seeding is equally important, the reason being that the cool temperatures and favorable moisture conditions of early spring enable the young seedling plants to become well-established before hot dry weather begins. Although crested wheat grass is exceptionally drought resistant, after the plants have developed strong root systems, the young shallow-sown seedlings readily succumb to drought. Many growers have found this to be true by sad experience.

Remembering that Crested wheat grass is essentially a cool climate crop, one might expect that early spring and September seedings might prove to be the best. This has proven to be the case. Good stands, of course, have been secured throughout May and June, when seeding has been followed by moist, cool weather. Frequently, however, hot weather at time of germination proves very destructive and seedlings made in July and August are altogether too flimsy. With the return of cool weather in the fall, the grass may again be seeded with a fair degree of safety, providing, of course, that moisture conditions are favourable.—L. E. Kirk, Dominion Agronomist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Parts of Saskatchewan

Get Blanket of Snow

On Sunday, north and central Saskatchewan received a blanket of snow, which while delaying seeding operations and work on the land would provide ample moisture for germinating purposes. Regina received a light snow, a blinding dust storm, and a little rain.

saying, that Mr. Caldwell delivered the best political speech he has listened to in Western Canada. Mr. Gordon Turnbull acted as chairman, carrying out the duties of the position in an efficient manner.—com.

Peace River Member "Debunks" District

Victoria, B.C.—For many years Canada has been encouraging settlers to go into the Peace River country, which has been boomed as the "last great west," where opportunity existed for all. Recently all Canada was surprised when Mr. Olive Plante, the Peace River country's first representative in the British Columbia Legislature aggressively "debunked" this country. He told of 800 families who had settled in the district and were now on government doles to keep them alive.

He said that much unsuitable land had been settled, and that in many cases settlers would have to be moved to other areas where they could make a living. He asked the Canadian and Provincial Governments to develop an entirely new settlement policy in the northern area and to stop misrepresenting its possibilities to unsuspecting settlers, who had no expert or practical knowledge. The only way to develop the area satisfactorily, he explained, was by the construction of a railway outlet to the Pacific coast.

Arrangements have been concluded between Alberta and Saskatchewan, where trucks and cars are inter-operative in each province, both provinces would share in the licence fee for 50.50. Saskatchewan is making similar arrangement with Manitoba.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish in this manner to convey our heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for their kindnesses and sympathy during our recent bereavement, also to the Choir and to those who sent floral tributes.

—Mrs. Ingra M. Bangs and family.

Many Uses Found For Planes in Canada

Edmonton, Alta.—The great variety of uses to which the airplane is put to in northern Canada was shown in a recent report of the aerial survey committee of Dominion land surveys, which stated that the site of Canada's newest mining town on Great Bear Lake was selected, the streets laid out and all preliminary planning done by use of aerial photography. The serially mapped settlement is Cameron Bay, which was brought into existence because of the discovery of rich radium and silver deposits on the shores of Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories.

Infra-red photography, a new development in aerial photography was used in mapping out Cameron Bay from the air. This permits very great lengthening of the range at which the landscape can be clearly defined and will be of much value in aerial survey work.

A bill to licence coal mines in that province, is before the Saskatchewan house. It seeks to "eliminate unfair competition by price cutting," it would place the control of the coal mines in the hands of the government.

NOTICE

TENDERS will be received by the Council of the Village of Empress for the cleaning up and hauling of all stumps, stumps and refuse to the Village nuisance grounds. Arrangements for disposing of stumps in any place other than the nuisance grounds must be made with the Council.

Tenders must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before April 15th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. McEachern, Sec. Treas.

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Here and There

A. C. Leitch, R.N.A., president of the Government Art College at Calgary, will again hold his summer art school for selected art students from the province of Alberta at the Kananaskis Dude Ranch near Banff, Alta. Mr. Leitch, who is a grand nephew of the late Lord Leitch, president of the British Academy from 1878 to 1896, has been teaching for years at Banff and through the Canadian Rockies. He is also head of the Institute of Technology and Art in connection with the University of Alberta. The Kananaskis Dude Ranch operated by Mrs. Bill Brewster, is well known throughout Canada and the United States, and is surrounded by the most magnificent of Canadian Rocky Mountain scenery.

Governor Frank Murphy, of the Philippine Islands, was the guest of Commander R. G. Latta, of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, at Manila on March 18. Governor Murphy inspected the liner, which is engaged on her annual Round the World cruise, and wished Commander Latta and his able many happy returns to Manila.

Special Prices On Shoe Repair Work for

The Spring Season

Men's Shoes, Soled and Heeled 1.25
Ladies' Shoes, " " 90c.
Boy's Shoes, " " 50c.-75c.

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THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Legislation To Extend Credit Facilities For Western Farmers

Ottawa.—Preparations are under way by the Dominion government to respond in a practical manner to the long standing plea of the agricultural community of Canada for relief from their heavy mortgage and interest obligations. Parliament will shortly be asked to pass such legislation that will ease their burden and extend their credit facilities so that farming may be placed in a more favorable position with respect to the decreased value of agricultural products, as compared with the conditions at the time the farmers' obligations were incurred.

When full details of the plan are not completed, it is understood the proposal is to amend the interest laws, extend and broaden the scope of the Farm Loans act, and set up emergency legislation with respect to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act with reference to farmers.

Unfortunately the move will require the amendment of certain provincial statutes with respect to mortgages and bankruptcy, but as the matter was fully discussed between Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and the provincial premiers at the interprovincial conference in January, no difficulty is anticipated on that score.

Mr. Bennett and Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance consulted with a large delegation of farmers with respect to mortgage, insurance and other lending companies, on certain details of the plan which are of especial interest to such organizations.

It is anticipated the legislation will make its appearance soon after the Easter recess.

To agricultural communities of western Canada are particularly in need of some form of relief from mortgage and interest obligations. The question, together with the demand for increased credit facilities, formed the tenor of many of the remarks presented to the Dominion commission last year. It was represented that the great decline in prices of agricultural products, together with short crops in some localities, made it quite impossible for farmers to meet interest obligations when prices were high and crops good.

Estimates were advanced to the banking commission as to the shrinkage of purchasing power in the case of falling prices and short crops.

In a memorandum prepared by the three prairie provinces it was estimated the annual gross revenues from agriculture in those provinces fell from \$543,135,000 in 1922 to \$273,738,000 in 1932, or a drop of 67 per cent.

Asks Protection For Growers

Victoria.—G. H. Chataway, on behalf of the Ashcroft Farmers' Association, charged that "thousands of low grade Alberta beef in British Columbia had depressed the prices of the best beef below the cost of production to the growers. Mr. Chataway proposed a tax of five cents a pound on all beef, mutton, pork, veal and lamb not raised in British Columbia.

Will Stand By Policies

Victoria.—"This government will not fail to be responsible for everything it does and for everything it has pledged itself to, including 'work and wages,'" declared Premier T. D. Pattullo in the British Columbia legislature.

Winnipeg Cadets Ranked Finest Youthful Marksmen In Empire

London. Sharp-shooting Winnipeg cadets were ranked the finest unit of youthful marksmen in the Empire.

Capturing the senior imperial challenge shield in competition with units from all parts of the Empire, the Common Highlander cadets of Winnipeg helped to swell the all-Canadian scoring per centage to a level sufficient to take the king's trophy for the best "national" team to Canada for the third successive year.

Chen is 1st; only placed first and second in the senior competition with the Winnipeg cadets and the Hamilton collegiate cadets, but took both junior awards, trophy and word for the best large junior outfit.

Canadian Legion

Next Dominion Convention To Be Held In British Columbia

Ottawa.—The next Dominion convention of the Canadian Legion will be held in British Columbia, probably Vancouver, it was decided by the national conference of that association which was held in session here.

The fifth convention ended at a late hour, after transacting a great deal of business in its closing session.

Many committee reports were adopted; a large number of non-contentious resolutions approved and arrangements made for the next Dominion executive to lay them before the government at an early date.

In his closing address to the assembly, Brigadier-General Alex. Ross of Yorkton, Sask., the new Dominion president, characterized the fifth convention as the greatest ever held in the history of the Legion.

"We came here at great personal sacrifice, and at great sacrifice on the part of the branches that sent us," he said, "because we felt the time had come to make an effort to put our organization in such shape that it would be able to carry on its aims and purposes."

Stranded In Desert

Sir Malcolm Campbell Has Thrilling Experience In Africa

Cape Town, South Africa.—Sir Malcolm Campbell, noted automobile racing driver, was rescued by his pilot after being stranded for 40 hours in the desert of Southwest Africa with his life endangered by wild animals.

"I spent the most hair-raising night of my life out there," said Sir Malcolm, whose many risks on road speedways never gave him a comparable thrill.

Halfway on a 250-mile flight to Walvis Bay from the Kalahari desert, where they had been prospecting for gold, Sir Malcolm and his pilot, Fuldert, were forced down by a damaged propeller.

Pulford flew alone to Luderitz for repairs and was unable to return for Sir Malcolm for nearly two days.

Finding leopard's spoor, Sir Malcolm decided to spend the night on top of a hillside. He suffered from intense cold and as he dozed suddenly heard an animal snarl near him.

Jumping to his feet, he flashed a torch into a pair of glaring eyes, scaring off the intruder. For the rest of the night he was on the alert, a variety of noises adding to his uneasiness.

Not Taking Over Park

Prince Albert. The province of Saskatchewan has no intention of taking over Prince Albert national park, says a letter from Premier J. T. M. Anderson to the local board of trade. The board recently recommended administration of the park remain with the Dominion government.

British Budget

London.—The budget will be introduced in the House of Commons on April 17, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced.

Cyclone In Australia

Heavy Loss Of Lives Results From Furious Gale

Brisbane, Australia.—Deaths and disaster followed in the wake of fierce cyclones centring off the northern coast of Queensland, the latest coming ashore Tuesday, and mostly naive, either dead or missing; several small towns virtually razed to the ground and property damage exceeding \$500,000.

The storms were appalling in their intensity. Most of the casualties occurred on small vessels caught in their path, and one of the survivors said that the wind was so fierce it was impossible even to wield axes to strip rigging.

Nine pearling launches and jiggers were either lost or missing. Only three cut of 20 persons on one craft survived, and they landed exhausted after battling huge seas in a small boat for many hours. Another jigger capsize swiftly, drowning its 10 occupants. Others were either wrecked or blown out to sea in a disabled condition.

The storms were most intense in an area between Cairns and Cooktown. A flyer from Cairns went in a heavy rainstorm in a search for survivors and found a trio on the rocky edge of Cape Tribulation where a few others had also managed to escape.

British-American Trade

New Move Is Made To Increase Business Between The Two Countries

London.—Richard Washburn Child, President Roosevelt's newly appointed "European trade ambassador," will be received cordially in high government circles, it was learned here, and commercial interests are in his scheduled visit here a new move to increase British-American business.

Pending the outcome of the conversations he will have here, British trade leaders and American interests believe an immediate increase in commerce between the two countries depends largely on stabilization of foreign exchange and easier methods for the sale of British goods in the United States.

The British government, though uncertain as to the various fields Mr. Child will explore, recognizes that a new trade horizon has been brought into view by President Roosevelt's declarations on tariffs and kindred subjects recently.

There is also an indication that the government here intends to rely more in the future on bilateral negotiations with other countries for an upturn in British foreign trade.

Will Send Icebreaker

Attempt To Rescue Soviet Party Stranded On Ice Floe

Moscow.—Russia's renowned icebreaker Krassin, which rescued survivors of the ill-fated dirigible expedition of General Umberto Nobile to the Arctic in 1928, will attempt to save 89 members of the Russian Wandering expedition, marooned on an ice floe in the Arctic Ocean off the Bering Straits.

Since the northern route is un navigable now, the Krassin will make a dash by the Mediterranean, the Suez canal and "the Pacific to the Bering Straits—a voyage that will require three months.

BERLIN RULERS AT SOLENN TE DEUM



The first photograph of King Leopold III and Queen Astrid of Belgium since their accession to the throne shows the royal couple leaving the Cathedral of Saint Gabe in Brussels after a solemn Te Deum in their honor. Queen Astrid wears mourning in tribute to the memory of the late King Albert.

NEW APPOINTMENT



Lord Justice Maughan, formerly Hon. Mr. Justice Maughan of the Chancery Division, who succeeds Lord Justice Lawrence, retired, as the new Lord Justice in the British Law Courts.

St. Lawrence Route

Sensor Asks For Information Regarding Navigation Conditions And Costs

Ottawa.—Detailed information of a most detailed character respecting navigation conditions, grain rates, elevator services, dredging, ice-breaking facilities and navigation aids, from the head of the lakes to the sea, will be sought from the government by means of an order of return to the senate, by Hon. Archibald Gills, Saskatchewan.

In notice of motion, Senator Gills asks for information with respect to the indifference of harbor commissions and details of their financial condition, the number and status of grain elevators from the head of the lakes to and including Quebec, dredging costs and details from the head of the lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the number and cost of ice-breakers operating from the head of the lakes to Sydney, N.S., details of all canities and fatalities on the St. Lawrence during the fiscal year 1933-34, the value and operating costs of St. Lawrence river navigation aids in the last 10 years, and wheat freight rates from various points in the prairie provinces in 1933.

Emergency Wheat Control

Manitoba Legislature Introduces Measure To Implement London Agreement

Winnipeg.—Legislation to implement the London wheat agreement was introduced in the Manitoba legislature by Premier John Bracken. The measure is identical in essentials to similar legislation brought down in Alberta and Saskatchewan assemblies.

The bill provides for the setting up of emergency wheat control boards with power to license or regulate the sale and purchase of wheat during the crop year August 1 to July 31, 1935.

Immediately following the premier's address, his motion for the bill was approved, the measure received first reading.

More Pay For Teachers

Winnipeg.—With the passing of the Winnipeg school board budget for 1934, teachers to-day were assured of a 10 per cent. salary increase effective next October 1.

Members Of British Consulate Staff Reported Killed In Turkestan

Four-Point Arms Plan

France To Make Proposal On Disarmament Question

Paris.—France will propose a four-point arms convention in reply to the recent British disarmament plan. A note now being drafted by the foreign affairs committee, it was learned on reliable authority, will accept an arms treaty, providing that:

First, German storm troops are included in any count of the world's soldiers.

Second, France will not be asked to disarm immediately if the reich is granted the right to re-arm.

Third, serious guarantees will be given that the convention be carried out faithfully.

Fourth, that the convention be concluded shortly because so many countries are already speedily re-arming.

Falling in these reservations, the note which was said, that France will be unable to budge unless Great Britain agrees to come to the aid of France in case of attack.

The stubborn Franco-German impasse meanwhile, was not changed by Chancellor Hitler's reply to the latest French note.

French officials said the German leader had "changed nothing" in the situation.

The chamber of deputies foreign affairs committee told Premier Doremergue that the forthcoming treaty must leave the door open for disarmament.

North Dakota Buying Saskatchewan Lignite

U.S. Government Has Lifted Duty On Canadian Product

North Dakota, Sask.—The United States government has lifted the duty on Saskatchewan lignite entering the United States, and hundreds of trucks are now being used to haul the Canadian product to the cellars of farmers across the border. Sometime ago, under the N.R.A. plan, duties were set on Canadian lignite to protect American lignite mining in North Dakota. This worked some hardships on many farmers close to the border, who were forced to go long distances to the North Dakota mines for their coal. Now the regulations have changed and the usual flow of Saskatchewan lignite is on into the state of North Dakota.

No Grant Sought

Ottawa.—A grant of \$4,500 to the Maritime Fishermen voted in the House of Commons by a vote of 100 to 70.

When the British Columbia fisherman's organizations, the reply from Hon. Alfred Durnan, acting minister of fisheries, was that no Pacific coast organization had sought such a grant.

Federal Minimum Wage Law Proposed For Whole Dominion

Ottawa.—A federal minimum wage law, extending from one end of the country to the other, was proposed before the Stevens committee of the House of Commons by George Matthews, secretary of the British Columbia Retail Merchants' Association.

The Vancouver official told of girls working in hair dressing establishments for 43 and 43.50 a week, forced to rent a part of the shop so as to dodge the provincial wage law. Non-enforcement of eastern laws enabled manufacturers to ship their goods to the Pacific coast and undersell British Columbia producers. The solution was to federalize the law.

From the two extremes of Canada, witnesses appeared before the house committee investigating labor conditions and general business prospects. Representing Nova Scotia retail merchants, J. C. Doyle, of Halifax, suggested standardization of goods and price-fixing agreements.

An adaptation of the English Proprietary Articles Trade Association plan.

W. N. U. 205

Moscow.—Several members of the British consulate's staff were reported killed or wounded and 2,000 Uyghurs, comprising most of the civil population of the town of Kashgar in Sinkiang, Chinese Turkestan, were massacred in fierce fighting between rebellious Tungian natives and forces of the newly-proclaimed "independent government."

This information was contained in reports from Tashkent.

Kashgar itself was virtually sacked during the combat, which took place when Tung detachments attacked the town and rescued a government garrison besieged in a fortress there by independent government troops.

The latter forces, attempting a counter attack, were beaten back and in retreating sought refuge near the British consulate, which was fired on by victorious Tungans, with a number of fatalities and casualties among its personnel.

Retreating independently, the government troops joined scattered detachments under the cuir of Chetan and occupied Jarkent, while partisan groups of Uyghurs and Kirghiz, supporting the independent government forces, took positions on roads and cut off Kashgar.

The dispatch added British agents in Keshmir, Colduk, Jarkent, three strategic towns in southwest Sinkiang, have advocated unification of these three districts into an independent state, and have been by an unidentified Moslem prince from British India.

Rescue U.S. Seamen

British Vessel Succeeds In Saving Lives Of Men Abandoned Gulfon

Hong Kong, China.—The 187 men aboard the United States gunboat USS Albatross, which was wrecked during a heavy storm were brought safely to port.

Three of the crew were injured. One suffered a broken leg, another had a broken arm, and the third a broken leg. Their names were included in a list of survivors.

Their rescue by H.M.S. Wishart and the British steamer Tainan, was an example of wonderful seamanship, the survivors related.

Commander Todd of the Wishart brought his craft alongside the ill-fated ship at great risk in a heavy sea.

The mishap occurred about 50 miles west of Hong Kong, where the Fulton was en route to Foochow, China.

The Fulton was abandoned at 10 p.m., still burning furiously.

Shortage Of Farm Land

Saskatoon.—A shortage of land to the detriment of the Saskatchewan families was seen here as a steady stream of family heads registered for assistance under the Saskatchewan land settlement scheme.

Already 375 families have registered.

Have Strange Characteristics

Scientists Find Fish Can Breathe Or Die Of Thirst

Most anglers know that if they catch a trout and want to return it to the water alive they must wet their hands before touching the fish or it will soon die—but they do not know why.

The reasons for this technique and explanations for many strange characteristics of both fresh and salt water fishes have been found by a young Harvard scientist, Dr. Ascel Keys of the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory, who has finished a series of investigations into the "breathing" and "drinking" mechanism of fishes.

The fundamental cause of death of a fish from handling is that its skin or scales are rubbed and the protective surface is broken. In salt water the fish then dies of thirst, in fresh water it literally drowns to death.

Dr. Keys has found that these phenomena are closely associated with the salt concentration of the blood of fishes, and the apparatus which enables a fish to get fresh water for drinking from the ocean, or salt from lakes for its blood, also enables some fish to live in either fresh or salt water yet keep their blood at a proper salt concentration.

Scientists have established the interesting fact that the salt concentration in the blood of fishes which live in either fresh or salt water is about the same as the per centage of salt in the blood of man, as well as most vertebrate mammals. But salt is readily available to man; he takes what he wants or feels he needs, and his kidneys and perspiration help hold the correct balance.

Members of the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory "star" found in connection with these facts the workers in the intense heat of the Boulder Dam construction project lost too much salt in perspiration, and died from the effects of salt deficiency in their blood, and that they were able to work much more happily, efficiently and safely if a small amount of salt was put in their drinking water.

But what of fish? Dr. Keys faced the problem of ocean fish living in fresh water, and the problem of drinking and breathing water which contained about three times as much salt as they could properly stand. On the other hand, there is not enough salt in fresh water to keep the blood of perch, trout and pike at the necessary concentration, although they get a little in their natural foods.

Dr. Keys found that the fresh water fish has a tremendously efficient and versatile kidney which carefully saves every bit of salt that reaches it and passes it into the blood to keep the concentration up. In the case of the sea fish, however, the problem is more complicated, that of getting rid of the excess salt in sea water which the fish can neither use nor stand, and at the same time getting enough fresh water to drink.

Make Good Pioneers

Cockeye From Old Kent Best Type Of Settler

"The best type of settler in the Dominion comes from the Old Kent Road." This is not idle praise, Cockeye's quickness, adaptability, and obstinate, humorous courage supply the stuff of which the finest pioneers are made, and the Cockeye is endowed with a resilience, a superb indifference to misfortune, which makes him able to face difficulties and problems which would utterly defeat the apparently sturdier rustic. London Evening News.

A Fair Exchange

A young wife said to her husband the other day: "I've decided to give you a miniature set, a lovely rose ring and a hewthorn for our wedding anniversary, dear."

"Then she looked at him affectionately. And what," she asked, "do you think of giving me?"

"I thought," he answered, rather faintly, "of giving you a safety razor."

Want Canadian Products

Inquiries as to the possibility of purchase from Canada of the following agricultural commodities have been made to the commercial intelligence branch, department of trade and commerce: For hay from Belfast, Ireland; dried apples from Copenhagen; Denmark; potatoes and wheat flour from Havana, Cuba, and for winter wheat from San Carlos, Wales.

W. N. U. 2038

WITH PRINCE GEORGE ON HIS AFRICAN TOUR



Two glimpses of H.R.H. Prince George, youngest son of the King and Queen, as he starts his tour of South Africa. On the left he is shown with General Smuts after climbing to the top of Table Mountain. As he strides along the top of the mountain he is literally walking above the clouds. At the right Prince George is dancing at the civic reception in his honor at Cape Town.

Canadian Turkeys Win Praise

Birds Shipped To British Market Give Good Satisfaction

Canada's experiments in the shipment of turkeys to the British market are resulting in much praise being given to the Canadian birds and the methods by which they are prepared for shipment. After being plucked and dressed the Canadian birds are sent to England chilled and not frozen. Each bird is graded by inspectors of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and the colour of the tag attached to the bird indicates the grade. Comparatively few turkeys ranking lower than first grade are exported.

The impression created by this careful handling and grading is indicated in a letter from a Mr. A. H. Watt, of Leeds, England, to the "Meat Trades Journal," of London. The letter reads in part: "May I through the Journal congratulate the Canadian authorities on the excellence of the turkeys they sent for our Christmas trade. The Canadians have got the right mode of preparation and grading. Each turkey was exactly as represented; the first grade ones were perfect specimens, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the purchasers."

Cane Serves As Mace

Calgary Belle Bears Names Of Fifty Old-Timers

The ceremony of placing the "Memorial Cane" on the table as a mace was first observed at this year's annual meeting of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old-Timers' Association held in Calgary. It was performed by the donor, John Hayes. Many years ago, when the late Joseph Bannerman was Deputy Speaker of the Territorial Assembly, Speaker L. Betts presented him with a cane as a token of appreciation for his services. On Christmas Day, 1894, after he had been elected to the New Creek division in declining years he carried the cane to Calgary before 1883 came to put upon the cane a female bearing his name and date of his arrival.

In all there are 50 names on the cane, which reports in the Calgary museum except on one evening in the year when it serves as the mace at the old-timers' meeting.

Made Of Good Stuff

The building of Balliol College, Oxford, is now famous. An undergraduate has been fined for throwing a plateful of it through the window. The plate broke, but the pudding was apparently made of sterner stuff. Reverently they picked it up unbroken.

Harvesting Cost

The use of the combine-harvester has reduced the cost of harvesting, by the elimination of labor charges, from 15.1 cents per bushel to 7.2 cents, according to experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask.

Police of England are demanding restoration of wage cuts made during the depression.

Defrosting Frozen Fruit

Manner Of Thawing Before Serving Is Of Great Importance

With regard to the successful production by the Central Experimental Farm of frozen strawberries on sale in Ottawa last season, the manner of thawing before serving at table is of great importance. According to the knowledge gained by the Dominion Horticultural division in these experiments, the product after freezing must be kept frozen until about ready for use. Fruits defrosted at 32 degrees F. retained their colour, aroma, and firmness much better than those defrosted at room temperature. If defrosted completely at room temperature, about five hours is required and in a very short time the product darkens and takes on a slightly cooked flavour, but even in this condition it is far superior to the best canned product obtainable.

When defrosted over a longer period at 22 F. the colour remains and the flavour is quite equal to that of fresh fruit. At room temperature, this result can be obtained by eating the product before it is fully defrosted. In this case the product is permitted to thaw only for about 1½ hours. Raspberries appear to stand the freezing better than strawberries, as less care in thawing or handling appears necessary.

Fifty Years' Farm Labor

In 1881 there were 1.43 persons gainfully employed per farm in Canada. In 1931 the number was 1.53 per farm. In 1881 there were 38.07 acres of improved land per worker, while in 1931 there were 76.01. In other words, the improved acreage per farm more than doubled during the period of fifty years, although there was practically no change in the number of persons engaged on these farms.—Dominion Economics Branch.

Aluminum was first isolated in 1838 by the scientists Davy and Wohler.

London has 44 ferries sailing than in 1932.

Increase In Hog Industry

Higher Price Will Encourage Producers To Stimulate Output

Indications, according to latest information from the Ottawa Department of Agriculture, are that Canadian hog producers are making efforts to stimulate output as a result of the recent sharp price decline, which reflected heavier shipment of Canadian hogs to the British market.

The decline in the swine population of Canada, which began in 1931, continued during 1932, but production intentions for the December-May period of 1933-1934 show an increase of 8.8 per cent over the same period of a year ago, according to the latest government report. The number of hogs on farms at Dec. 1 in Canada was estimated at 3,387,800 head, compared with 3,500,700 on June 1 of the same year, a decrease of 5.5 per cent, and compared with 4,125,300 head at Dec. 3, 1932, a decrease of 15.9 per cent. The period between June and December usually is featured by a decline in population.

For the spring and summer months, there are indications of reduced marketings, compared with the same months of 1932, but it is probable there will be an increase in supply in the fall of 1934 and the winter months of 1935-1936. The present high prices would tend to increase late production, according to the government report.

School Girls From Europe

A plan whereby 18 European school girls will be brought to Canada this summer under the auspices of the overseas education league, Parisians to study in Montreal, Germans in Toronto and Italians in Winnipeg, was outlined in Montreal by Major Fred J. Ney, Winnipeg executive secretary, both of the league and of the national council of education.

In the first 10 months of 1933 motor vehicles in Britain covered 440,000,000 more miles than in the same period of 1932.

Mistakes We All Make

To expect to set up our own standard of right and wrong and expect everybody to conform to it.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike. Not to yield to unpleasant tribulation.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied by our own efforts.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Not to make allowance for the weaknesses of others.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it would live for ever.

To estimate people by some outside quality for it is that within which makes the man.

Alberta May Get Relics

Likely To Acquire Documents Of McDonald Of Garth

If a memorial can be gotten in the province, Alberta may acquire relics and documents of McDonald of Garth, characterized by Prof. E. A. Corbett, University of Alberta, as "one of the most important men in early Alberta history, despite the fact he is little known."

The relics have been offered by McDonald of Garth, of Montreal, grandson of the pioneer.

Among Scottish traders who entered the West from Montreal in the year 1774 to 1776 was McDonald of Garth, who was sent into Great Slave Lake territory to cut off the source of Hudson Bay Company's trade. McDonald was one of the early members of the Nor West Trading Co., which did a great deal of exploring in Alberta and developed the southern part of the province under direction of McDonald of Garth in the years between 1783 and 1812.

McDonald, and not David Thompson, founded Rocky Mountain House, according to Prof. Corbett, who declared Thompson was not there and made no claim to founding the settlement, while McDonald of Garth clearly states he found the town in 1802. McDonald rescued Thompson from the Kootenays in the Windermere valley.

Grain Sale Through Poultry

Higher Prices Realized For Grain When Fed To Poultry

Statistics show that the average Canadian hen laid 112 eggs in 1931. It takes an average of 65 pounds of grain to produce 112 eggs per hen. One hundred and twelve eggs at 10 cents per dozen gives a total revenue from each hen of 93 cents. This gives a gross income of 200 pounds of feed of \$143, or a return per bushel of 89 cents, 58 cents, and 55 cents for wheat, barley, and oats in the order named. The average price for these three grains in 1932 were 71 cents for wheat, 20 cents for barley, and 19 cents for oats. The sale of grain through the average hen, therefore, represents an increase over the actual amount received for the grain when sold for 58 cents for wheat, 38 cents for barley, and 36 cents for oats. This is for the average laying hen. The heavy layers pay a higher price for their feed.

If The Sun Failed

Within Week Everything On Earth Would Be Dead

Has it ever occurred to you what would happen if the sun suddenly went out like a light that has fused? For eight minutes we would know nothing about it, for it takes eight minutes for light to pass through those ninety-three million miles that separate us from the sun. When that eight minutes had passed darkness would come. Then would come cold, which would freeze the sea from end to end. In a little while the air would first become liquid then solid. By the third day the animals and plants would all be dead. Man might live for another seven days. We are imagine crowds of poor shivering millions crowding round the great furnaces they have built up. But soon the fires would be frozen out, and mankind would die, too.

Enjoyed Mild Winter

Average Temperature In Vancouver Was Around 42.6 Degrees

Vancouver this season has enjoyed the mildest winter in 28 years, according to Mr. E. B. Shearman of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau. Since October Vancouver has experienced 130 hours of sunshine. The nearest approach to this record in the last 28 years was in 1925-26 when 97 hours and 48 minutes of sunshine were enjoyed.

In the three-month period there were only 13 occasions when the thermometer dropped to 32 degrees or lower. The average temperature for the 30-day winter was 42.6 degrees, while for this year it was 42.6 degrees.

Knew What He Needed

Smith entered a big London store and made his way to the garden department. "I want three lawn mowers," he said.

"The assistant stared hard at him. 'Three, sir?'" he echoed. "You must have a very big estate."

"Nobler of the kind," snapped Smith grimly. "I have two neighbors."

Chicago Daily News predicts that the horse is coming back. Well he may be coming back, but he'll have to wear front and rear bumpers if he wants to stay back.

There are two distinct species of cloud in the Old World. One is the Arabian or one-humped camel and the other is the Bactrian or two-humped camel.

New York's famous Broadway is approximately 15½ miles long.

The weight of the brain decreases a little in old age.

Remarkable Cereal

Soya Bean Unknown To Western World Few Years Ago

It is said that the soya bean can be used in twenty different kinds of food, fourteen different articles of manufacture, as well as several kinds of feed for live stock.

Dr. J. B. Phillips, of the chemical department of McGill University, recently lectured at Montreal and expounded the amazing development of the soya bean in the United States and some sections of Europe. According to Dr. Phillips, it is the oldest crop known to man. Apparently known to the Chinese for thousands of years before the birth of Christ, the occidental nations learned nothing of the soya bean until the Russians came into contact with it in the Russo-Japanese war. In 1900 the Russians brought some to that country. In 1907 Great Britain began importing them, and from then on the westerners have been learning more about this remarkable cereal. In 1911 the United States produced 3,000,000 pounds of soya beans. Manchuria leads the world with a crop of 15,500,000,000 pounds in 1931, while Japan and Korea each had 600,000,000 pounds. The crop seems to be just in its initial stage in Canada. It has a yield of about 20 bushels to the acre and a bushel scales 54 to 60 pounds.

According to Dr. Phillips, soya beans produce many excellent commodities and conveniences for agriculture and industry. They are a good substitute for oats in crop rotation programs and for grain in large quantities, while flour made from the soya bean is ideal to mix with other flours in the manufacture of bread, cakes, pastries, soups, chocolates, baby foods, and various special nerve and invalid foods. The oil from the soya bean is admirably suited for the manufacture of oleomargarine, lard substitutes, cooking oil, mayonnaise, salad dressing, paints, varnishes, lacquers, linoleum, etc. Soya beans also contain oil and candles, while soya meal oil cake is used to make soya cheese, milk, soup, curds, pasta, spices, sausage, vegetable casing, etc. It is used in making coated papers, glue, plastics, slating, roofing and miscellaneous articles. Soya beans are particularly good for farm, he pointed out, as they are practically devoid of starch, and hold higher per centages of lecithin, which is a particularly good for the brain, and is also a valuable egg substitute, and moisture, which aids in keeping bread fresh, than any other flour.

The protein in soya beans has a high content of important enzymes and vitamins, in the latter particularly those known as "A," "B," and "D." The protein in soya beans resembles that in meat, and is more present in soya flour than in any other. Canadian agriculture is on the watch for soya beans. This may be one of the crops that will help to take up the slack occasioned by the decline in prices for wheat.—Sarnia Canadian Observer.

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FANCIFUL FABLES



MY GOODNESS! I CAN'T REMEMBER IF THE BOSS SAID ONE MILLION, NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIX OR SIX OR ONE MILLION, NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIX OR TWO SIXES.

Immense Mineral Wealth Is Revealed By Development Work In The North-West Territories

Owing to the evidences that there will be greatly increased activity in the Great Bear Lake mining field, in 1934, Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, Minister of the Interior, has directed that the Sub-mining Recorder's office at Cameron Bay be related to the status of a Mining Recorder's office and that all the records relating to the Great Bear Lake field be transferred from Fort Smith to Cameron Bay as soon as possible. The general increase in mining and prospecting activity will be greatly accelerated this year because of the expiration of the moratorium on representation work, and the change at Cameron Bay is to facilitate all lines of activity by having the records immediately available to miners and prospectors in the centre of the field, instead of necessitating a trip to Fort Smith.

That the mining properties in the Northwest Territories are developing is the cynosure of the report received by Hon. Mr. Murphy, from officers in the field during the year 1933, with the trend of operations in the past season chiefly in the development of present holdings toward a production basis. Great Bear Lake is still by far the most important mining field in the Northwest Territories and development during 1933, while not spectacular as of great significance as it practically proved that several promising properties have every indication of becoming important producers in 1934 and 1935.

The principal companies have carried out extensive trenching and diamond drilling with very satisfactory results and in a number of developments of one and containing large quantities of minerals have been made to reduce production plants in British Columbia and Ontario. Following in the wake of this development activity, the government has been noted, such as cheaper and better transportation facilities both by air and water, improved radio communication, extension of surveys, location of a doctor and establishment of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in the centre of activity at Cameron Bay, and the erection of three sawmills and the opening of several camps. The addition of 10,000 worth of equipment to improve transportation facilities on Great Bear Lake is under consideration for the coming season by one of the leading transport companies.

The various government departments have been active in assisting industry in the development of the Great Bear Lake mining area. The department of the interior is charged with the administration of the Northwest Territories and consequently has played a leading role in this work. Maps of the country lying south and east of the lake are in course of preparation in the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau of the department, based on surveys made by the department in operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force. These maps will be of great assistance in the prospecting and development of this very promising district.

Last year the Department of the Interior also had a towage laid out at Cameron Bay and to date over 100 tons have been applied for and numerous buildings erected. A survey was also made by the department's mining inspector of the timber resources adjoining Great Bear Lake with a view to their orderly utilization.

Other departments are active in this area. The Department of Public Works is improving conditions for transport, at several points; the Department of Justice has established a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment at Cameron Bay; and an up-to-date wireless station has been installed at the same point by the Department of National Defence.

The trench for gold was actively prospected by prospectors in many parts of the Northwest Territories during the past year and unconfirmed reports indicate that important discoveries of placer gold were made in the South Nahanni country. Last fall two prospectors returning from the South Nahanni area, which lies in the southwestern part of the Territories and close to the territorial boundary between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, reported that they had washed some rich gravel on McLeod creek and obtained a fair quantity of coarse gold. The officials of the Department of the Interior

were unable to confirm this report by personal interview, the news spread rapidly and a small rush resulted. By the end of December there were approximately 150 placer claims staked.

The original discoveries were on Leach creek and two other small feeder creeks, the Diamond and the Canyon. It is also reported that claims have been staked on creeks running into flat and prairie rivers, which together with the McLeod are tributaries of the South Nahanni river. Several prospecting parties have been down into the area while a number of others proceeding by dog-team from Simpson on the MacKenzie river.

In August last another coal lease was granted on the southwest shore of McCreary Arm, Great Bear Lake, where the main outcrop consists of a seam of black lignite over eight feet in thickness. The Northwest Company, subsidiary of Imperial Oil Limited, has already been shipping for treatment, since 1931, high grade radium and silver ore and in December, 1933, transported by plane the first high grade radium concentrate obtained from its fifty-ton mill. Shipments of concentrates from radium rich silver ore have been made available this year. Although it is hardly four years since the first discoveries of radium-bearing ore at Great Bear Lake, Canada has already become an important producer of this valuable element and the production increases the Great Bear Lake area will be the source of ore from which the whole of Canada and the British Empire will be supplied with radium.

While the discovery and development of the deposits of radium-bearing ore at Great Bear Lake has occupied public attention, the predominating precious metal found in this field. Numerous veins containing high grade silver have been located on several large properties and development of these holdings has produced that several of them will flourish as producers and shippers during 1934. Hundreds of men were employed on the various claims undergoing excavation and development and the mining operation is being raised to a very high standard. One mill has been handling over 50 tons of ore daily since early in December while a ten-ton pilot mill which was erected last year is being replaced this year by a twenty-five-ton mill. Plans have been prepared for a fifty-ton mill to be erected on another property this summer.

Work already accomplished on different properties and plans under way indicate that 1934 will be one of the most important years in the development of the Great Bear Lake mining area. In other parts of the Northwest Territories exploration and prospecting work will continue to be carried on in the hope of further adding to the known mineral wealth of the Dominion.

Sale Of Squirrel Pelts

400,000 Skins Valued At \$50,000 Marketed In Edmonton At \$100,000
The sale of approximately 400,000 skins of common red squirrels, marketed through Edmonton in the winter fur season now closing, have resulted in reports indicating that important discoveries of placer gold were made in the South Nahanni country. Last fall two prospectors returning from the South Nahanni area, which lies in the southwestern part of the Territories and close to the territorial boundary between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, reported that they had washed some rich gravel on McLeod creek and obtained a fair quantity of coarse gold. The officials of the Department of the Interior

South Africa may reduce its tax on excess profits of gold mines.

Tuberculosis On Wane

Survey in Saskatchewan Schools Gives Encouraging Results
Tuberculosis is on the wane in Saskatchewan schools. A recent survey in two representative schools of the city elicited the information that only 14.68 per cent. showed positive reactions to tuberculin tests as compared with 53.5 per cent. in 1921 in the same schools. None of the cases was active.

The report of the survey has been issued by Dr. Griffith Blinman, director of health services in Saskatchewan schools.

"Saskatoon, Dr. Blinman pointed out, had been for a number of years centre of a tuberculosis free cattle area, while milk pasteurization and meat inspection were required by civic bylaws. He felt these factors contributed in a large measure to the small amount of tuberculosis among school children.

Last month 845 children were examined. Half of these children were Saskatoon born and reared and of that half, only a small proportion reacted positively to the tuberculin tests.

No Job For Women

Only Men Should Pilot Commercial Planes Says Woman Aviator

Antonie Straasman, one of the first German woman flyers, who arrived in New York recently, adamantly refused that women must confine their exploits to the field of amateur aviation.

"The day of experimental flying is past," she said. "It is time for women to admit that commercial aviation is a man's job. Passengers have more confidence in male pilots. Women are not found at the controls of locomotives and they should not seek to pilot the great commercial planes."

Miss Straasman has taken out her first naturalization papers and hopes to live in New York. She will continue to fly, but only for her own amusement.

Pure Food Guarantee

Canadian Products Hold Envelope Place In Markets Of Great Britain

For years Canadian meat products have held an enviable place in the markets of Great Britain. In the other countries of Europe, and indeed, in all countries of the world. In order to maintain these Canadian high standards, the Dominion government established an inspection service, mainly through the Department of Agriculture, consisting of a staff of veterinary inspectors specially trained for the purpose of inspecting and grading live stock and packaging products. "The government stamp 'Canada Approved' is the guarantee of pure food.

"The people of this country must grow more wheat," declared the candidate.

"How about hay?" shouted a heckler.

"I'm talking about food for mankind just now," said the candidate. "But I'll get around to your case in a minute!"

Hunter's Wife—Where is what you shot? In the kitchen?
Hunter—No, in the hospital.

DEFTED A KING FOR LOVE



All the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't make young Prince Sigvard of Sweden change his mind about wanting to marry Fraulein Erich Patzek, German film actress, with whom he is shown in London. The Prince finally refused the plea of King Gustav of Sweden, his uncle, that he reconsider the matter.



By Ruth Rogers



615

ITS SPRINGTIME FOR YOUNGER FASHIONABLES AS WELL AS FOR MUMMY

Pattern includes dress—Rabbit. Today's little girl is carried out in an old-fashioned calico printed dimity.

The plaits of the skirt are arranged to form a box-plait effect and away so prettily in motion.

Style No. 615 also includes pattern for the pet rabbit. Designed for sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of binding; rabbit requires 1/2 yard of 35-inch material.

Striped or plaided cotton is an other very smart choice. Lines and shell prints are much favored and quite suitable for this easily made dress.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (color is preferred). Wrap into carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

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Town

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Plans For Ambitious Air Project To Be Launched In 1935 For A Rapid Trans-Canada Service

Area Of British Columbia

New Figures Published By Lands Minister Believed Accurate

Exact area of British Columbia is 366,256 square miles. This figure is published by Hon. A. Wells Gray, minister of lands, on the strength of a detailed computation made by the surveyors branch.

The 1907 Year Book, last official statement having the authority of the government, gave an area of 394,000. The figure most commonly used by department officials in recent statements has been 372,630. The Encyclopedia Britannica gives only 350,453 square miles.

But the new figure is about as accurate as it is ever likely to be, despite the fact that there is an area of 75,000 square miles in the north-east of the province, bounded by meridian, and parallels of latitude that has not one mile of survey line and has not a single survey monument in it.

Of the 366,256 square miles now known to constitute the area of the province, the report shows 4,900 square miles to be covered by water in rivers and lakes.

Attention is drawn to the fact that, despite the presence of several large cities, British Columbia total population amounts to less than two to the square mile. For every man, woman and child in British Columbia there is half a square mile of land.

Maggot Farm

Request Made That Insects Be Cultured In Edmonton For Curative Properties

Edmonton may proudly boast of a new industry—a maggot farm—if members of the Fairview U.F.W.A. have their request granted.

They have passed a resolution urging the provincial government to establish one in the capital city because of the maggot's curative effects when used in certain types of blood poisoning cases of chronic bone infection. The resolution has been sent to W. H. Bailey, M.L.A. for Peace River, to bring the matter before the legislature.

The women's organization conceived the novel idea after Gordon Fairbairn, T.P., who developed a severe case of osteomyelitis from blood poisoning and for two years was bedridden, had his leg completely healed when the doctor applied the maggot treatment.

How Alfalfa Prospered

Protection Of Inspection Tag Ceremony Assured Good Seed

Prior to the inspection of alfalfa seed crops by the Dominion Seed Branch, and the sealing of the seeds to protect the inspection tag certificate, which includes the origin of production, the name of the variety, the grade of the seed, and the signature of the responsible inspector, alfalfa production in Canada was not at all general. Southern-grown imported seed of commerce was worse than useless for seeding in northern area, and as soon as winter hardy alfalfa seed of assured variety and quality was made available, areas of alfalfa rapidly increased and alfalfa has become one of Canada's major crops for hay production.

Difficult To Believe

Michigan Farmers Offer Proof Of Many Strange Things

Michigan farmers presented a miniature "Ripley" show at the recent Michigan State College's farmers' exposition held in Lansing. They offered proof that a bee may be fatherless but have a grandfather; sour apples are sweeter than sweet apples; the pulp of a plum may be used for phonograph needles; apples have measles; dewberries are green when they are red; and grapes, squashes, peppers and oranges are really berries.

Included also was proof that the pound of honey which we pay a few cents for costs a few \$5,000 mites of flying.

Scientists studying collections of animal bones at the U.S. National Museum recently discovered seven new kinds of jaguars to be added to the nine known species.

Few men are born leaders, but lots of them become drivers.

From Halifax to Vancouver in 19 hours, from Toronto to Halifax in six hours, and from Toronto to Vancouver in a trifle more than 14 hours—not a stunt, but as a day-to-day performance—is the ambitious project scheduled to be launched in 1935 by Canadian Airways in collaboration with other Canadian companies and the Dominion government.

The companies will be ready with a fleet of airplanes capable of sustained cruising speed of 200 miles per hour as soon as the government believes economic conditions adequately recovered to warrant extension of war mail contracts.

By next year, under unemployment relief work carried on by single men in government camps, four new flying fields will dot Canada from coast to coast, all as part of carefully planned preparations designed to give Canada as modern a commercial airways service as is enjoyed by any country.

When the service is launched Halifax will be little more than four hours from Montreal, and 1 1/2 hours from Winnipeg.

Airplanes will shoot from Toronto via North Bay, Winnipeg, in a trifle more than six hours; on to Medicine Hat in another three and half hours, cut south through the Great West and on to Vancouver in less than five hours more.

Subsidiary services will bring Edmonton, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Battleford and other points from the projected main route within a few hours of it, most of them within less than an hour of connections.

England Wants Store Cattle

Market For Two-Tenth Animals At Spring And Autumn Sales

To avoid any misapprehension on the part of Canadian shippers of "store" cattle, says the Canadian Press, the British government has made clear that "store", according to the British farmers' needs, are two-thirds or two-year-old animals, preferably the former. Unfinished three-year-olds are not considered as being store and never will be. Feeders have their request granted. They are always sold for immediate slaughter. Even two-year-olds may be too badly built to bid buyers other than the feeders, but there is an outlet for the food ones and always for the two tenth animals at the spring and autumn store cattle sales. The seasons for the best trade in store cattle are late April, May, June, September, October and early November.

Farm Trucks And Autos

Statistics Show A Motor Vehicle For Every Two Farms

The introduction of the tractor some twenty odd years ago marked the beginning of the period of most rapid expansion in the use of motor vehicles on the plains of the West where such power could be used to advantage. In 1921 there were 47,455 tractors on farms and 105,290 in 1931. Along with this increase in use of tractors came increased dependence upon trucks and automobiles. In 1921 there were 157,023 such vehicles on the 711,000 farms, or about one to every four farms. In 1931, with trucks recorded separately at 48,402, and automobiles numbering 321,276, there was a motor vehicle for every two farms. Actually 263,384 farms reported cars and 46,366 reported trucks.

Overlooked Big Bad Wolf

If names mean anything the Fort Peck Indian reservation at Wolf Point, Montana, harbors all sorts of persons. English translations of surnames of some of the well-known Indian families on the reservation show: Left Hand Thunder, Lone Dog, Growler, Thunder, Wolf, Feather Ear Ring, Chief Chasing Dog, Crow Stomach, Big Leggin', Beta-His-Medicine, Begs-squashes, Peppers and oranges are really berries.

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Scientists studying collections of animal bones at the U.S. National Museum recently discovered seven new kinds of jaguars to be added to the nine known species.

Few men are born leaders, but lots of them become drivers.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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R. S. Saxton Proprietors A. Haskin

Thursday, April 12th, 1934

The south ferry was put into
service on Friday evening last.
Weather of the past week has
been windy and dusty.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Blackley, left
on Saturday for a holiday vaca-
tion at the coast.

Med. Tarr, left on Saturday
morning for Calgary and re-
turned on Wednesday.

The high-school pupils recom-
menced their school studies on
Monday.

Mrs. E. McGill, who has been
on the sick list for a long pe-
riod, is now convalescent.

Mrs. MacPherson, and son
Stewart, returned from Calgary
the first of the week.

Mrs. A. J. Law, has gone on
a short visit to some friends in
Fenboid, and accompanied Mr.
and Mrs. J. N. Anderson, to
Calgary, last week.

Lars Olsen returned recently
from the Frog Lake district,
where he has been spending the
winter.

H. P. Gregg, of Calgary, was
a visitor in town on Wednes-
day, he says that times are im-
proving in the East, and that
conditions are better in Van-
couver.

Rev. A. J. Law, at the United
Church, will speak on economic
problems during the next few
Sunday evenings. Next Sun-
day the subject will be "Oil
Money, Money".

Mr. and Mrs. Herb, McCune,
and family, of Madison, Sask.,
were visitors of relatives in
town over the week-end.

The Women's Missionary So-
ciety will meet at the home of
Mrs. Don. MacRae, on Wednes-
day afternoon, April 18th, at
8 o'clock.

—THE—

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quality. Postpaid. In plain wrapper
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H. McCullough, of Buffalo,
was a visitor to town, Monday.

J. Dallas, of Keema, arrived
in town the latter part of the
week, to take over the position
of operator at the C.P.R. de-
pot, in place of W. Nolis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Anderson,
Laurel, and son, Joe, returned
on Monday, from a trip to Cal-
gary and Stavelly, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. H. English, ar-
rived here on Thursday of last
week, from Oyen, and have
taken up their residence in the
house formerly occupied by Mr.
and Mrs. F. G. Sandcock. Mr.
English takes the place of B.
Thurston at Alberta Gas. Ele-
vator agent here.

Small boy: "Father, what is
a committee?"

Father: "A committee is a
body that keeps minutes and
wastes hours!"

"What is a molecule?" asked
the teacher.

"A molecule," said John, "is
something so small that it can't
be seen even through a mi-
croscope."

British Columbia Raises

Relief Allowances 10 p.c.

Victoria, B.C. — Recognizing
the recent advance in the cost
of living, the British Columbia

Here and There

In January 1934, 500 com-
mercial vessels passed through the
Panama Canal, paying \$1,869,
\$78.58 in tolls, according to an
announcement by the United
States War Department. In the
same month of 1933, 415 com-
mercial vessels passed through the
Canal, paying \$1,762,808.56 in
tolls. Canadian canals are oper-
ated by the government free of
toll, and the cost of operation is
borne by the Canadian taxpayer.

Dr. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
grandson of William Lyon Mac-
kenzie, first mayor of Toronto,
will be the speaker at the Cen-
tennial dinner to be given by the
William Lyon Mackenzie Chapter,
I.O.G.E., at the Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, March 6. He will be in-
troduced by ex-Mayor Thomas L.
Church and a number of Toronto
mayors of Toronto will be pre-
sent at the function.

Bringing back a United States
speed skating title, Miss Edith
Kingmill was greeted by a large
crowd of sport enthusiasts at the
Canadian Pacific railway station
at Winnipeg recently on her re-
turn from Chicago where she had
won the 440 yard speed skating
race for women, shattering the
American record.

Miss Dorothy Standish, of Banff,
is now "Queen Dorothy" of the
1935 Banff Winter Carnival. She
was escorted down the aisle at
the ballroom where the function
took place, knelt at the feet of the
late Queen, Miss Violet Davis,
of Edmonton, and was crowned by
her. Queen Dorothy thanked her
subjects and expressed the hope
she would make as good a queen
as her predecessor on the throne.

Something new in skiing has
been evolved in the Laurentians,
skiers' paradise to the north of
Montreal. This is the "Flying
Kilometre" claimed to be the first
time ever tried out on the Am-
erican continent. Entrants wore
crash helmets and ran the race
down a specially prepared 35 de-
gree slope. A speed of 53 miles
an hour was recorded.

"The dogs like kittens," was
the comment of Tom Wheeler,
well-known eastern Canadian
musher, as his team of huskies
swept over Montreal in a nine-
passenger plane heading for the
Lacrosse, New Hampshire, Dog
Derby as a test for the Quebec
International Dog Derby in which
he is also engaged.

No less warm for being a trifle
overdue, 600 Winnipeg sportsmen
tendered a banquet and presenta-
tions to the Winnipeg Rugby team
at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in
that city recently. They were in
play-offs for the Dominion
Rugby championship last Fall.

It may look like a long winter
this time of year, but A. D. Bain,
manager of Canadian Pacific
mountain hotels and bungalow
camps in the Rockies states they
will be opened earlier this year
on account of large conventions
scheduled for the latter part of
June. June 22 was stated by Mr.
Bain to be the date when they
would be opened.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cochran-
ne Forbes honeymooned at the
Saginary, Quebec, after their
marriage at Ottawa recently.
Mrs. Forbes was Miss Helen
Robbins, daughter of Hon. War-
ren D. Robbins, United States
Minister to Canada, and a relative
of President Roosevelt.

government has raised its un-
employment relief allowances
for food by 10 per cent.

The standard scale up to now
has been \$9 a month for the
first adult in a family, \$3.50 for
the second adult and \$2.50 for
each child. Forty per cent of
the total is added for board,
fuel and clothing.

A Two-bit Version

I shot a 25c. piece in the air,
It fell to earth I knew not
where,
I only know as the ground it
touched,
MacPherson, MacTavish, Mac,
Phail, Mackinnon, Mackinlay
and MacFarlane got their
Bugs crushed.



Infection

Infection is a term which is
used to describe the implanta-
tion of disease in the body from
without. In this sense, the use
of the term implies the commu-
nication or transfer of disease
by a living agent or disease
germ.

Disease germs are so small as
to be invisible to the naked
eye. Through the microscope,
many of them can be seen and
identified, but some of them
are too small for even the most
powerful microscope to magnify
sufficiently to allow of their
being seen.

Outside of the body, disease
germs do no harm. They must
first gain entrance to the body,
and this they do in one of three
ways. They may be breathed
in, or swallowed, or they may
enter through a break in the
skin. Because they are so min-
ute, the break in the skin need
only be of microscopic size to
allow germs to penetrate.

As far as we know, disease
germs do not grow and multi-

ply in nature outside the human
or animal body. Some of them
are harder or more resistant
than others, but they do, in
general, die fairly quickly out-
side of the human or animal
body. Like plants, germs re-
quire moisture to live; drying,
especially in sunshine, destroys
them. The important practical
point is that, in most instances,
disease germs are spread direct-
ly by the fresh, germ-laden sec-
retions of the sick person.

There is danger in the use of
articles recently soiled by se-
cretions. The common drink-
ing cup is a real menace, be-
cause there is not time for the
germs deposited in the saliva
of one user to die before the
cup is placed to the lips of an-
other, and so the saliva of the
first passes into the mouth of
the second, carrying any disease
germs which the saliva may
have contained. Nevertheless,
our real danger lies in the
cough, sneeze and loud talking
which throw particles from the
mouth and nose into the faces
of those around.

If you want to appreciate
this danger, stand in front of a
clean mirror. Cough, sneeze
and talk at the mirror; then ob-
serve the deposit of droplets on
the surface. Try this standing
at various distances and see
how many feet you throw
these droplets; and in this way
you have a practical demon-
stration of what the uncovered
sneeze and cough mean to those
who come within range of drop-
let fire.

When the germs gain en-
trance to our bodies and estab-
lish themselves, we become in-
fected. When we begin to pass
the germs out, we are infecti-
ous. The infectious person is to
be avoided unless he takes
the precaution necessary to
protect others.

Christian Science

At all Christian Science Churches
next Sunday, the subject
of the Lesson-Sermon will be,
"Are Sin, Disease, and Death

Real?" The following is one
of the Scriptural quotations
contained in the Lesson-Ser-
mon: "And the prayer of faith
shall save the sick, and the
Lord shall raise him up; and
if he have committed sins, they
shall be forgiven him. Confess
your faults one to another, and
pray one for another, that ye
may be healed. The effectual
fervent prayer of a righteous

man availeth much" (James 5:
15, 16). One of the correlative
passages from "Science and
Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is
as follows (page 248): "Let us
be self-knowing, good-natured, merry
justice, health, holiness, love—
the kingdom of heaven—reign
within us, and sin, disease, and
death will diminish until they
finally disappear."

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